

The Democratic Leader.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1856.

VOL. 7--NO. 2

BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

L. D. STARKE, PROPRIETOR.

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

One year, \$2 50

Six months, \$1 50

Three months, \$1 00

One month, \$25 00

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For 10 lines or less, first insertion

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advertisements on favorable terms.

Office corner of Main and Read Street

BUSINESS CARDS.

AGUST STIRN

STIRN BROTHERS,

Dealers of Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 109, Camden street,

Ref. to J. C. Elmhurst, George A.

Elmhurst, and Mr. Satorius.

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NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAGS, KC.

THE SUBSCRIBER will give the highest

cash prices for rags and old metals of

every description.

LETTER BOX 107, Wide Water st.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1856.

TO arrive per Mary Jane, also in store—

100 lbs. Adamantine

25 do Soap

60 do Soap

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

Feb. 19, 1856.

BACON AND COUNTRY BUTTER

Also, 500 lbs. prime article.

CARTER & LATHROP,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

5 Rouse square.

MISSBUNKLEY'S GREAT BOOK

CODE AT LAST

Notice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph,

Emmetsburg, Maryland.

This very thrilling work has at last made its

appearance, and every one should have a copy.

Price \$1. Just published and for sale by

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,

dec 18

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

Wholesale and Retail.

FALL 1856

ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS,

MAKE PLEASURE in calling the attention

of their Virginia and North Carolina

Merchants, (especially the Merchants of

Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk), to

their extensive assortment of

WARE, a large portion of which was

imported with a special view to the Fall and

Winter trade, and the Merchants, Mechanics

and Farmers, will find it to their advantage

to call on them, as they will be able to make

usual full sales of a large assortment of

hardware, on commission, at great

discounts. Call and examine for

yourself.

dec 4

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK

BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully

inform their friends that they have at

considerable expense fitted up a complete and

extensive book binding and blank book

manufactory, and having engaged the services of

competent and experienced workmen, they are

prepared to manufacture blank books of every

description, and to bind and repair all

books in the most perfect manner, and on

reasonable terms. They also have a large

assortment of blank books of every kind

and size, and of every quality, and are

prepared to receive orders for the same

at short notice, and to deliver them

at the shortest notice. They also have

a large assortment of blank books of

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dec 20

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER

PRICE PUT DOWN.

AND BARGAINS never before equalled in

the history of merchandising in this

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOK-

BINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS.

No. 19, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale upon

the most advantageous terms, a complete

and extensive assortment of Books of every

variety and description, and in every department

of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having

recently made arrangements with the largest

publishing houses, they will receive

regular supplies of the principal and most

valuable Books, as soon as they are issued from

the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest

stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the

Southern country, both for the school and

counting house, and having now in full operation a

complete and extensive BOOK BINDING and

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with compe-

tent and experienced workmen, they are pre-

pared to manufacture every description of Blank

Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on as

reasonable terms as any establishment in the

United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the

city will find it greatly to their advantage to ex-

amine our stock before making their purchases,

as we are confident that we can offer them great

advantages in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS

of Conrad Meyer, also for Silas C. Herrings

(Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

dec 23

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,

Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSES,

No. 28, Main Street, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing

his old friends and customers and the pub-

lic generally, that in continuation of his former

business of Upholster and Paper Hanger, he

opened a large and splendid stock of

Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain,

Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at

all prices, from 18 cents to \$2 per yard.

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4

to 10-4 wide.

A large stock of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which

supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more

convenient and does not require washing.

Oil Cloths of every description, Stair Linen.

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NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. SPRATLEY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS

AND FIRE CUTLERY.

No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

de 19

CARPENTRY, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his cus-

tomers and the public generally, that he

has received his Spring Supply of Goods, con-

sisting in part of the following, viz: Floor Oil

Cloths, all widths, from 3 to 24 feet. Table Oil

Cloths, all widths, from 3 to 24 feet. Table Oil

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Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, July 29, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CINCINNATI,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CLEVELAND.

Districts:
1st District, **WM. P. MARTIN**, of Cincinnati.
2nd " **W. J. BLOW**, of Pitt.
3rd " **M. B. SMITH**, of New Haven.
4th " **GASTON H. WILSON**, of Wake.
5th " **S. E. WILLIAMS**, of Albemarle.
6th " **THOMAS S. JONES**, of Richmond.
7th " **R. P. WATKINS**, of Mechanicsburg.
8th " **W. W. AVERY**, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG.

FOR THE SENATE:
JOHN PARKER JORDAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:
WILLIAM A. HARNEY.

THE RETURNS.

We respectfully request that our friends at the several precincts in the various counties especially of this District, will send us the returns of the election as soon after closing the polls as possible.

22 The Hon. David S. Reid, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for "A Map of Central America."

BEAR IN MIND.

That John A. Gilmer introduced a proposition into the Senate, TAXING SLAVES OVER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE!!!

GOING-GONE!

The "Young America" (the K. N. paper published in Williamson) has been sold out to the Democracy, who propose issuing it hereafter under the title of the *Democratic Pioneer*. We have received the prospectus of the new paper, under the editorial management of Messrs. Moore & Martin, who declare that the *Banner* shall be "devoted to the principles and interests of the Democratic party." Know-Nothingism does not seem to flourish as old Martin, and their newspaper seems to have turned out a bad investment. Success to the *Democratic Pioneer*!

NAGS HEAD HOTEL.

The company at this pleasant summer resort is rapidly increasing, and we speak what we do know when we say that the establishment was never so well kept as at present. The table is really excellent, and there can be no possible complaint on that score, while Mr. Jacobs and his energetic aids are constant and nothing in their efforts to make every body there comfortable. We are pleased to be able to bear this testimony upon our own personal knowledge, as well as upon the concurrent testimony of the large number of visitors now there, all of whom unite in commendations of the whole establishment.

23 We learn from the *Marionboro Gazette*, that, among other interesting incidents, attending the late examination at the Wesleyan College in that place, an "elegant gold headed cane" was given to Prof. John Williams by the young ladies. It was presented to him in a happy speech by Rev. Mr. Gassaway, and was accepted by Prof. Williams handsomely in reply. Prof. W. replies from the College in his own will to preserve the tradition of the day. We learn that Mr. Gassaway was subsequently appointed to his place.

24 We understand that the friends of the K. N. candidate for the Senate in Kentucky and Camden are attempting to shield him from the sin of being opposed to Free Suffrage by the following process: Mr. Etheridge voted for Mr. Jarvis—Mr. Jarvis voted for Free Suffrage—therefore, Mr. Etheridge is a good Free Suffrage man. Very well. Now let us test this reasoning by a parallel. We understand that Mr. Etheridge voted (at the same time) for Mr. Bray—Mr. Bray was opposed to Free Suffrage—therefore, Mr. Etheridge is opposed to Free Suffrage. Which is the best reasoning? If Mr. Etheridge is a Free Suffrage man because he voted for a man who was in favor of Free Suffrage, is he not equally an anti-Free Suffrage man because he voted for an opponent of Free Suffrage? Let us solve the difficulty. Mr. Etheridge could not help voting for a Free Suffrage Commoner (without throwing his vote away,) because there was no anti-Free Suffrage candidate in the field. But when it came to a Senator, he had a choice. One candidate was in favor of Free Suffrage, and the other opposed. He chose to vote for the man who opposed Free Suffrage!

A sale of North Carolina tobacco was made in Lynchburg, Va., at \$30 per cent. the highest price ever received for North Carolina tobacco.

FRIENDS! LET US TO WORK!

The time for argument is passed, the issue has been fairly made. Which will you choose—Bragg or Gilmer?

Gov. Bragg has ably and faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon him by his high trust. The honor and dignity of the Commonwealth have been preserved intact, and the interests of the people have been cherished and fostered by every means within the legitimate scope of the Executive. As he has been faithful in the past, so may he be relied on with safety in the future; for he who never violates a trust and always adheres to principle, cannot be otherwise than a safe repository of the interests of the people. Has not Gov. Bragg done his duty? We proudly point to his official record as the most triumphant answer to this question.

He has not only been faithful in the administration of the affairs of the State, but he is an exemplar of Democratic principles. Confidently relying upon the justice of his cause, and willing to submit its merits to the judgment of an enlightened and discriminating people, he boldly and fearlessly espouses every tenet of the Democratic faith with an ardor which is characteristic of the sincere patriot. He addresses himself to the sober sense and sound judgment of the people; and by the force of reason seeks to inculcate the doctrines of the Democracy.

Conservative in his sentiments, he seeks to do justice to all sections of the State, and visit oppression upon none. While willing to accord to the West all that she is entitled to, he interposes himself as a strong barrier to shield the East against all infringements of her rights and powers.

On the other hand, John A. Gilmer is a most bitter Western partisan. His whole life seems to have been devoted to a sectional strife for the advancement of his beloved West. He seems hardly to have known that there was an East. He has labored to subvert the present basis of representation, and substitute for it one that would transfer our power to the West. He has sought to have the school fund distributed according to the white basis—which would take money away from children in the East and give it to those of the West. He has sought to impose a tax upon slaves over fifty years of age, (now exempt by law.) Above all, he is a member of the bigoted and proscriptive order of Know-Nothings. These are facts—facts that stand recorded—facts that no man with a tolerable share of honesty or self-respect will deny.

Such being the case, we confidently appeal to the people—the honest masses, uncorrupted by secret oaths or the falsehoods of hiring politicians—to the real sovereigns of the land—we appeal to them, to come forth in their majesty and power, and let a voice be heard, which shall, in thunder tones, sound the knell of bigotry, proscription, and sectionalism, and proclaim, as with the throat of a thousand volcanoes, the glorious triumph of Right and Justice!

25 If Mr. Gilmer is the open, fair man, who has no concealments to make, and is ready to lay his feelings bare before the people, why is it that he refuses to go into the strong Democratic counties? Why is it that he dodges by and around them—this fair and frank gentleman?

NO CHANCE FOR MR. FILLMORE.

The Richmond Enquirer, replying to an article in the Richmond Whig, says:

"With the exception of New York, Fillmore has not an electoral ticket in a single Northern State. We make this assertion on the best authority; and if the Whig doubts its correctness, we invite contradiction. Now, how can the Know-Nothing candidate get an electoral vote without an electoral ticket? Will the Whig please explain! The fact is, the Know-Nothing party of the North are merged and lost in the Black Republican fusion; and Fillmore's friends, in failing to nominate an electoral ticket, confess the impossibility of securing the vote of a Northern State.

In every Northern State the Democracy are organized, have nominated an electoral ticket, and are waging a patriotic and vigorous contest with the Black Republican and Know-Nothing coalition."

LET IT BE REMEMBERED!

26 Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer denounced the present basis of representation as "DOWNRIGHT TYRANNY IN ITS MOST ODDIOUS FORM!" And let it also be remembered, that if the present basis is altered to the white basis, as desired by Mr. Gilmer, the East will be shorn of her strength, and her power will be transferred to the West!

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer has declared that the issue has been fairly presented—"Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the will of the people"—and that he "has chosen to support a FREE CONVENTION!"

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer introduced a proposition in the Legislature, proposing to distribute the school fund according to white population! Thus taking away from Eastern counties a large portion of money now spent for the education of their children, and transferring it to Western counties!

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer voted AGAINST the Free Suffrage Bill every time it came up before the Senate!

Let it be remembered, that the WESTERN ADDRESS, signed by JOHN A. GILMER, is now being actively circulated in the West, as a powerful argument why Western men should vote for him!

Let it be remembered, that John A. Gilmer is opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a measure of justice to the South, which commanded the almost unanimous support of Southern representatives!

MR. RAYNER ONCE MORE.

Never have we seen a letter from any Southern man containing more abominable sentiments than that of this gentleman declining the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the K. N. sub-bolters. Indeed, many of the K. N. editors, accustomed as they are to gulping down all manner of nauseous doses, seem to stand aghast at this document. Many of them do not publish it at all; and those who do only find consolation in the single fact that Mr. Rayner declines to run for the Vice Presidency! How different is this from the hullabaloo raised by them over his "great" letters in reply to the Hon. H. A. Wise! They published those letters, and made the welkin ring with loud-mouthed praises of them. Not so, however, with the present effusion. It seems to have had the chilling effect of a winter shower-bath upon them. And well it might; for it not only draws a gloomy picture of K. N. prospects, but denounces the interpolations which "trading politicians," who (says Mr. R.) have got possession of the Order, have engraffed upon their platform. We have already published liberal extracts from the letter—but it is an abomination from beginning to end, and we find endless themes for censure in it. Read the following:

"Antiquated as the idea may be with many who yet profess to belong to the American party, I still regard the high mission of the American movement to consist of three great primary purposes or objects, viz: The inauguration of an intense feeling of American nationality not only in the administration of the government, but in the FEELINGS AND ASSOCIATIONS of our people—the maintenance of our civil and religious freedom, against the daring encroachments and corrupting tendencies of the Church of Rome, which has arrayed itself as a great political element in our country, in alliance with a powerful party; and the preservation of our national Union against all factionists, North or South, East or West."

It is thus seen that Mr. Rayner advocates the inauguration of a more intense feeling of American nationality "IN THE FEELINGS AND ASSOCIATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE"—that is, that we should not even associate with naturalized citizens as we do with each other! Heretofore, our opponents have told us that they only desired to restrain our naturalized citizens by civil disabilities—giving them a warm welcome to all other advantages. But Mr. Rayner goes a bow-shot beyond all this, and would even shape our FEELINGS AND ASSOCIATIONS! We must not feel towards foreign-born citizens as towards those born here—we must not even associate with them as we would with natives! Verily, Know-Nothingism has come to a fine pass, when it enters into the private and social intercourse of men! Yet such is the sentiment of Kenneth Rayner—a man who leads hundreds in this District as absolutely as if he had a ring through their noses!

THE SIGNS OF THE CANYASS.

We would not deceive our friends as to our prospects of success. Our experience is, that there is quite as much danger from too much confidence as from too much diffidence. But the indications which have come to us for the last few days from all quarters, by letters, by the tone of our exchanges, by arrivals in the city, and by the character of our business correspondence, are so decided, that we have no hesitation in declaring that we could not desire more satisfactory evidences of the prospect of a brilliant democratic victory than we are now receiving. The canvass is fairly opened, and the developments are such as to begin to judge of the popular pulse. The spirit of true devotion to the Union is being waked up, and the sound national men are rallying to the only national standard that can lead them to triumph. We state as a significant fact, that whilst we are daily adding hundreds of new subscribers to our Weekly list, fully one-half of them are old-line whigs, who say that they go for Buchanan and Breckinridge to make sure work of the overthrow of the disunion schemes of the sectionalists. It would be unbecoming, if we did not add, that whilst our impressions from reliable intelligence as to every other section of the country are of the most satisfactory character, our information from some of the New England States is less gratifying. But we do not forget that our friends in New England have peculiar obstacles to overcome; and from the spirit which is animating them, we have reason to anticipate that the true devotion to the Union which is now the shibboleth of our strength in other quarters will in due season triumph there against the disunion agitators.—Union.

MORE SIGNS.

The "straight whigs" of Kentucky stand out firmly against Mr. Fillmore. At the recent whig convention in Louisville a resolution expressing the confidence of the whigs of Kentucky in Millard Fillmore, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848, was rejected by the vote of sixteen counties against to one in favor.

At a late democratic meeting in Milton, Indiana, it was addressed by W. A. Buckle, esq., an old-line whig, who took ground in favor of the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and appealed to all lovers of the Union to give them their support.

The Lebanon Advertiser says that "old-line Clay whigs in that locality declare their intention to support and vote for James Buchanan at the fall election."

The Sentinel, an old whig paper of Henry county, Tennessee, the editor of which says he was a Clay whig for twenty years, has come out for the national democratic nominees.

In Virginia, eight of the thirteen known electors appointed have declined, and declare that they shall go the democratic nominations.

27 We call attention to the change in the schedule of the running of the steamer Curlew between this place and Nag's Head by which it will be seen that she will hereafter leave Elizabeth City for Nag's Head, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, instead of Sunday morning as heretofore.

WM. M. BURWELL ON KNOW NOTHINGISM.

William M. Burwell was one of the ablest and most influential, as well as one of the most honored and esteemed, members of the Know-Nothing Order. He was the author of the famous 12th section of the first Philadelphia platform. He was editor of the *Washington Organ*, in its palmy days, when it commanded the respect, and gave tone to the sentiments, of the Know-Nothing Order. But such have been the short-comings and corruptions of the Order, that Mr. Burwell has been constrained to repudiate it and its nominees and come out on the side of the Democracy. He was too honest and patriotic—too much devoted to the true interests of the South and the preservation of the Constitution, to continue his co-operation with a faction tending to their subversion. Hence, he has shaken off the dust of Know-Nothingism from his garments, and cleared his escutcheon of its dark stain. He has addressed the following eloquent appeal to his constituents, which we commend to the attentive consideration of every Southern man, of whatever party:

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

Having been elected to the Legislature upon the nomination of the American party, it is with much regret that I find it inconsistent with my principles of political action to support either the creed or the candidate of that party at the ensuing Presidential election.

In doing so I mean no disrespect to those who compose that party; I consider the immediate objects of its organization vindicated. The necessity for some reform in the laws of naturalization and alien suffrage is acknowledged. The alleged hostility of the American party to a particular religious persuasion has been resolved into the indisputable principle: that no one who avows allegiance to any law higher than the Federal and State Constitutions, each within its proper jurisdiction, is fit for political trust. The obnoxious obligation of secrecy has been abolished.

But another important agency was expected from the American party, to which it has, I regret to say, proved wholly inadequate, and it is this disappointment which has rendered my withdrawal from its councils, in my opinion, a matter of public duty.

Regarding the question of slavery as paramount to all others before the American people, satisfied that the Whig party of the north had fused with the Free-soilers, and that the Democratic party was paralyzed by its own dissensions, I had, with many others, sought in the American party a love of Union, a fraternal affection, and a national pride, which should reconcile and quiet forever the differences existing amongst us.

The first national action of this party encouraged the hope that it would realize this patriotic expectation. It announced in June, 1855, that it would maintain the legislation upon the subject of slavery as a settlement of the question. Under this declaration some thirty-three members of Congress were elected by the American party in the Southern States.

In February, 1856, this policy was changed. The pledge to maintain existing legislation was substituted by a creed in which not only the subject, but the name of slavery is carefully ignored. The guarantee for the admission of new Slave States, specifically given by the declaration of 1855, is replaced by an article which recognizes the right of the legal citizens of a territory "to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their own domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the Will of Providence—or the provisions of the Federal Constitution" which last phrase, under the interpretation of the dominant majority in Congress, means precisely the same thing. With this restriction the "pledge" of admission into the Union is granted to the Territorial State whenever it shall "have the requisite population for one representative in Congress."

At the same time, upon the same principle of neutrality, the American party nominated for its candidate a gentleman of integrity and patriotism, but it did not require him to say whether he would, if elected, veto a bill restricting the Missouri restriction or repealing the Kansas act. Those who have regarded the pending question too important to be left in doubt have been informed that the nominee is "Platform enough," and that his past official acts afford a sufficient assurance of his future. Taking his signature of the Compromise of 1850, as the most prominent of these acts, we encounter insurmountable difficulties of construction.—The friends of the Kansas act contend that it is a legitimate deduction from the compromise of 1850, but thousands who advocated that compromise assert that the Kansas act is a flagrant violation of that measure. If the inference that the Kansas act resulted from the compromise is inevitable, there could be no controversy upon the subject. But there is a radical difference upon this subject, therefore the position of the American nominees upon this question is doubtful, and those who are disposed to support him may, without impugning his integrity, ask his construction upon the consistency of the Kansas act with the Compromise of 1850, and whether it is his purpose to maintain or repeal it. Until some such declaration shall be made, the Americans of the south are wholly without assurance against the continued agitation of a dangerous question, or of having rights, deemed by them invaluable, surrendered by the act of their own representatives.

The issue upon which parties have organized for the ensuing campaign is:—Shall any more Slave States be admitted into the Union? Foremost and most formidable in this contest stands the Black Republican party, a dangerous compound of fanaticism and political cupidity. It is numerous and of powerful resources; it is led by ambitious and sagacious men; it intends to employ the numbers of the North to subjugate the South and govern the country. Its material of warfare consists in impeaching the title of your property, defaming your character and combining the most despotic and lawless influences in a crusade against you.—Its plan of warfare is to cut off the supplies

and communications of slavery, to invest its citadels and to send in a flag inscribed, "Assault or unconditional surrender."

The Democratic party has been, by force of circumstances, placed in direct antagonism to this party. It stands not only pledged, but committed, beyond the power of retraction or withdrawal, to maintain your rights as political equals in this confederacy.

With my opinions, neutrality would be, at this important crisis, little better than treason. I shall, therefore, vote for the Democratic candidates at the ensuing Presidential election, because that is the only party committed to assert the rights of the South, and because the opinions avowed by that party upon the subject of slavery represent my own.

With these declarations, it would not be proper that I should hold a station which I can no longer employ to promote the objects of those who conferred it. I have, therefore, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, by the hands of the Executive, my resignation as a member of that body. In doing so, I may be allowed to say that I act in accordance with my own sense of propriety, and not upon the complaint or instigation of others. I have endeavored to discharge my representative duties with fidelity. I have advocated every legislative measure which tended to restore the credit, promote the power, employ the people, or protect the rights of our beloved Commonwealth. I resign my post because its incidental obligations will not permit me to pursue the same objects as efficiently as I could wish. I have no intention to become a candidate for the vacancy thus occasioned. I wish to create no issue. You have generously sustained me, without any of those elements or influences which strengthen public men. I am not ungrateful, nor would I, for any reward of personal advancement, encourage divisions amongst you. For, believe me, this is no time for divisions. Your rights are at stake. The only question with you must be, who is the most efficient advocate of these rights. The Presidential contest may not be decided in the open field. If carried into Congress, it may be indispensable to our safety that we should unite upon the most efficient antagonist of our common enemy. The North has forgotten its debts in a common enmity towards you. Why cannot you unite for the protection of your property and your rights? If we encourage strife amongst those who belong to the sections of the great conservative army, we may find irreconcilable animosities pervading our ranks. Remember that the election of a Black Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives was caused by the ascription of political warfare.—Remember that by this event your enemies have been enabled to divert the influences of Congress to your injury. To that event it is to be attributed, amongst other evils, the mission of an ex-parte Committee into Kansas, to encourage civil war and store the magazines of abolition with misrepresentations of your interests and of your rights.

Let us then so conduct this campaign as to cast our votes for some undoubted representative of our rights. Let us in the event the union of the South for the safety of the South, should become necessary, have as few animosities to reconcile as possible, and if we cannot secure the election of our friends, let us at least preserve ourselves from the reproach of having caused the triumph of our enemies.

Truly and gratefully your friend,
WM. M. BURWELL.
Bedford, 10th July, 1856.

For the Pioneer.

A CARD.

Mr. Editor:—The "Native Sentinel" of Saturday last, in a tone of low black-guardism characteristic of the writings of its editor, assails the authors of the card published in the "Pioneer" of the 22d instant, relative to a conversation between John B. Etheridge and Jos. S. Day—the latter being one of the signers of said card. When that editor charges that said card was "botched up for no other purpose than to misrepresent Capt. Etheridge and deceive the voters of Camden and Currituck counties," he betrays the depravity of a base and corrupt heart, which itself capable of any meanness, is naturally willing to ascribe equal dishonesty to others. His charge is a vile LIE, and its author a black-hearted LIAR. The charge that I am a "full-blooded Britisher," is in keeping with the rest of his article—equally base and equally false. I was born in Princess Anne county, Va., about twenty miles from my present residence at Currituck Court-house. My character rests, I hope, upon too good a basis in the community in which I live, to be successfully assailed by a hireling who has perhaps already received too much notice at my hands. "Go, vile wretch, there is room enough in this world for us both."

J. S. DEY.
Currituck C. H., N. C.,
July 28th, 1856.

I deem it unnecessary to notice the editor of the "Sentinel" farther than to endorse all that Mr. Day says above with reference to the attack upon the motives of the signers of the card (myself among them) published in the "Pioneer" of the 22d inst., and to add one single sentence: The editor of the "Sentinel" lies—willfully and deliberately lies—when he says that I am "a minor, under twenty-one years of age."

WM. F. HUMPHRIES.
INDIAN TOWNS, July 28, 1856.

As one of the signers of the card published in the "Pioneer" of the 22d instant, and as one of those whose motives have been impugned by the editor of the "Sentinel," I merely feel called upon to denounce his imputation of bad motives, as to myself, as a foul slander which has its origin in a corrupt mind, and nowhere else. There is one truth in the string of falsehoods published by the editor of the "Sentinel." I do "keep shop" for Mr. Day; and in that vocation, have earned a character for truth and honesty which the lying editor of the "Sentinel" may never hope to obtain.

I. B. HUGHES.
Currituck C. H., N. C.,
July 28, 1856.

28 Read the able and eloquent letter of Judge Saunders, in another column.

LETTER FROM GEN. SAUNDERS.

Bedford, July 15, 1856.

Gentlemen: I feel highly flattered by your polite invitation to attend and address a Mass Meeting, to be held by the Democratic party of Frederick, on the 7th of August. It would afford me pleasure to be present on the occasion, and to comply with your wishes, but I feel restrained by my position at home from attending any public meeting of a political character.—Yet, as the Committee are pleased to say from my long association and connection with Mr. Buchanan in the public service, my testimony as to his course would be received with interest and gratification. I see no impropriety in my thus responding to your request; and I do so the more cheerfully, as my purpose is to do justice to a faithful public servant and to vindicate the truth of history.

My acquaintance with Mr. Buchanan commenced in December, 1821, when we both, for the first time, entered Congress as members of the House of Representatives. We acted together for six years, when I retired, leaving Mr. Buchanan, an active and efficient business member until 1831, when he was transferred to the Senate. I returned as a member of Gen. Harrison's called Congress in 1841, and continued a member four years. I found Mr. Buchanan still in the Senate; and though acting with such men as Clay and Calhoun, Webster and Silas Wright, fully sustaining his high reputation in debate.—On Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency he entered his cabinet as Secretary of State, and as Minister at the Court of Spain, our intercourse and correspondence continued for the next four years. So that I can say with propriety, I have either acted with him, or been in a situation to know his opinions and to form a judgment as to his public course, for nearly a quarter of a century; and I can sincerely and truly say that I know of no public man North of Mason's and Dixon's line, whose record exhibits so just and consistent a course on all questions considered by us of the South as involving our Constitutional rights, as that of James Buchanan's. The Journals of the House and Senate show that he has uniformly acted in opposition to all measures looking to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In February, 1836 being the 6th session of the 24th Congress, at a period of great excitement, and when both Houses of Congress were greatly harassed by the introduction of abolition petitions, Mr. Buchanan had the boldness and independence to move "that the prayer of the petitioners be rejected," and said on the occasion, "his motion was to reject the prayer of the memorialists, and thus to decide promptly that slavery ought not to be abolished within the District of Columbia. He had made the strongest motion he could make consistently with the right of petition, and the respect due to the petitioners. He might have moved a reference of the memorial to a committee; but he was prepared at once, and without any report from a committee, to vote for rejecting the prayer of the petitioners." Now, I ask, what Northern man has taken so bold and decided a step, or expressed himself so strongly as did Mr. Buchanan on this occasion? Most certainly, not Mr. Fillmore, who both acted and voted against us on these abolition petitions. On the contrary he was in favor of receiving, referring, and reporting on, and, as I think, is clearly inferable from his course, at that time, of granting the prayer of these petitioners for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Again, as to the annexation of Texas, Mr. Buchanan acted with the like independence. He both voted for and advocated its annexation. He voted for the ratification of Mr. Tyler's Treaty, and, at a later period he supported the measure of annexation, and co-acted an eloquent and powerful argument in its favor, by declaring he did so cheerfully, gladly, considering it the most glorious act of his life, believing the vote would confer blessings innumerable on his country, now, henceforth, and forever. When it is recollected that the slave property of the South is estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred millions of dollars, no measure has ever been decided by Congress of so great importance to that section of the Union. On this question of annexation, too, Mr. Fillmore, though not then a member of Congress, threw the whole weight of his influence against us.

I propose now to notice very briefly some of the charges and objections to Mr. Buchanan—not such as have been revived and pressed by the partisan newspapers of the day, but such as have been urged by responsible persons, and which they seem to consider of such weight as to deter them from supporting him for the Presidency. I shall pass the old and idle story of "one drop of blood," and that of "ten cents a day to laborers"—the first, as having been fully contradicted by Mr. Buchanan and his neighbors, and the latter as not to be found in his speech; but on the contrary, both the measure proposed and the argument intended, and calculated to advance the respectability of the laboring class and the value of their labor. But I will notice a charge recently made that Mr. Buchanan was to be regarded as the man "who knew the falsity of the bargain and sale calumny, when he propagated it." It is certainly a matter of surprise that persons of respectability, whilst complaining of a calumny against the dead, should themselves be guilty of a like offence against the living; and yet, I undertake to convict these persons as having knowingly violated the ninth commandment. I was a member of the eighteenth Congress when the House of Representatives was called upon to make an election of President between Mr. Adams, Jackson and Crawford, they being the three highest voted for by the people and returned to the House.

And I claim to be fully informed as to what was done—had the opportunity of hearing what was said, and of witnessing what transpired. Mr. Clay, in a letter to F. P. Blair, complained that he felt greatly embarrassed by his position, and by being zealously pressed by the friends of each candidate, and assured in the strongest terms that if he would vote for his favorite, he could have whatever office he desired. He did vote for Mr. Adams, and as was publicly understood, was to be made, as he was afterwards made, his Secretary of State.—Hence the charge of bargain and corruption. This charge was made, first appeared in a letter of George Kremer to his constituents, a copy of which appeared in a "morning newspaper" at Washington, the matter was brought before the House by Mr. Clay in a demand for a committee of

investigation. In the debate which followed on this motion, Kremer appeared himself as the author of the charge of the Prophet, "cry aloud, awake, arise," and reported that the Committee was created, examining Mr. Buchanan's letter, and that he appeared as a witness, nor was he at the time afterwards alleged in the matter made by Gen. Jackson, or some other person who had made the communication to Gen. Jackson, that Mr. Clay would make him Secretary of State. This statement Mr. Buchanan promptly published in a letter declaring that he was laboring under some misapprehension, as he (Mr. Buchanan) had made, nor had he been authorized to make any such proposal. The letter was considered as highly honorable to himself, and entirely satisfactory to his friends. Mr. Clay, in his letter to his friend Judge Brooks, when he wrote this letter to Mr. Buchanan, would not desire a stronger statement of Mr. Buchanan! And his friend Letcher, uses language equally strong and gentlemanly, yet strong and sincere. I am truly delighted at the substance in which Mr. Buchanan has himself. Such was the strong and clear language of Mr. Clay and his friends in 1825; and yet, those who honor his memory in 1856, sought this long buried story and sought upon Mr. Buchanan the charge of a promulgated, if not originated, "Magna est veritas et prevalebit." Again, it is objected to the Democratic platform because of its "filibustering signs against friendly nations." Mr. Buchanan is to be regarded as one of the participants in the Ostend conference, and as such a dangerous man to be entrusted with the reins of power! I answer, the Democratic platform proper contains no such doctrine; there are any just grounds to justify fears of Mr. Buchanan's pursuing a line of policy towards foreign nations in return; and from this I shall never depart! Thus, the substance of Mr. Buchanan's much admired expression to foreign nations, "to ask nothing, not clearly right, and to submit that is wrong." Fortunately for Mr. Buchanan, his intended policy in regard to foreign nations, does not rest on any supposition of his of the present day, but found clearly expressed in a very able document, written by Mr. Buchanan, while Secretary of State, and which the basis of his letter of instruction to Mr. Fillmore, accompanying the Spanish Government for the purpose of Cuba, and to offer one hundred millions of dollars. I am, excused in doing this document as it has already been made public, and I only refer to it as justice to Mr. Buchanan. His argument for the acquisition of high national grounds, as a basis to the commerce of the North and that of the South. That whilst the main in the possession of Spain, she might desire to hold it, and purchase when she might be sold; yet under no circumstances would the United States government pass into the hands of any other power, by a naval power, its possession, by a naval power, and not only the Gulf of Mexico, but the mouth of the Mississippi. George Bontick, a leading member of the British Parliament, about this time of seizing upon Havana, placing his troops in sequestration in order to purchase, and inducing them to purchase. And I was furthered, in the event of her refusal to purchase, such an attempt being made by English government, to tender for its defence the naval and military of the United States. This, I believe, would still be Mr. Buchanan's policy in regard to Cuba—to purchase it at any price, but under no circumstances to suffer it to pass into the hands of a naval power. Such, as was the result of the much talked much misunderstood Ostend Conference. The island of Cuba was to be the United States by fair purchase, or seized by force as a measure of necessity. To such a policy there was no well founded objection by any American.

In conclusion allow me to state that Mr. Buchanan as President—and I believe he will be—the future will not be repealed—the Union will not be restored—the Calumny will be settled, and new territory will be added to the Union, without slavery according to the will of the transfer of slaves from one another by their lawful owners prohibited, nor will slavery be the District of Columbia. Has then, the right to expect and to the freedom of Maryland to two Carolinas in bringing about an event by the election of whom the country has everything and nothing to fear? To support a reasonable calculation of this, able to do more than to divide national and conservative men, devote the election upon the peace of the country by the success of the candidate, who with feelings of deep hostility holding States, stand pledged to the Union, to support such a preference to the Democracy. JAMES BUCHANAN, would be against the country, as his supporters stand pledged to peace and honor, and are ready to defend and preserve the Union and Union of the States. Yours with great esteem and respect,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

To Messrs. H. T. Johnson, and

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